

Preparing for Frontier On Summit

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Summit OpenMP Offloading Compiler Support

- Vendor Provided & Supported:
 - XL
 - NVHPC Toolkit
- Community (Open Source):
 - LLVM
 - GCC

Summit Compilers : Summary Table

C	Compiler C++	Fortran	Module	Offloading Flags	Useful Flags	Useful Environment variables (verbose)
xlc	xlc	xlf	xl/16.1.1-10	-qsmp=omp -qoffload		
nvc	nvc++	nvfortran	nvhpc/22.5	-mp=gpu -gpu=cc70	-Minfo=accel -Minfo=mp -Minfo=loop	NVCOMPILER_ACC_NOTIFY
clang	clang++	flang	llvm/14.0.0	-fopenmp \ -fopenmptargets=nvptx64-nvidia-cuda \ -Xopenmp-target \ -march=sm_70		LIBOMPTARGET_INFO=-1
gcc	g++	gfortran	gcc/12.1.0	-fopenmp	-foffload=“-lm -latomic”	GOMP_DEBUG=1

Note : The cuda module needs to be loaded for the LLVM clang compiler to target GPU offloading

Crusher/Frontier Compilers : Summary Table

Programming Environment	C Compilers	C++	Fortran	Compiler Modules	OpenMP Flags	Offloading Support
PrgEnv-cray	cc (<i>craycc</i> <i>craycxx</i> <i>crayftn</i>)	CC	ftn	cce craype-accel-amd-gfx90a rocm	-fopenmp	Yes
PrgEnv-amd	cc (<i>amdclang</i> <i>amdclang++</i> <i>amdflang</i>)	CC	ftn	amd rocm	-fopenmp	Yes
PrgEnv-gnu	cc (<i>gcc</i> <i>g++</i> <i>gfortran</i>)	CC	ftn	gcc	-fopenmp	No

- **craycc** and **craycxx** are based on the LLVM **clang** compiler suite
- **crayftn** **NOT** based on LLVM/flang (proprietary Cray compiler)
- **amdclang** and **amdclang++** are based on the LLVM **clang** compiler
- **amdflang** is based on the “old” **flang** compiler, not advisable for use in production
- MI250X offloading support for GCC under development, may be made available when ready

Preparing for Frontier On Summit: Compiler Strategy

- C/C++
 - LLVM clang/clang++ provides best path for testing functionality
 - XL may also be an option, especially for mixed C/C++/Fortran codes
 - Performance tweaks will be needed
 - Different backends, and different optimizations (especially on the GPU).
- Fortran:
 - XL compiler on Summit gives best route for transitioning to Frontier
 - CCE Fortran compiler on Frontier will have support for more recent versions of the OpenMP specification
 - OpenMP `simd` clause needed for crayftn for thread parallelism on the GPU (see next slide)
 - Upstream gfortran with offloading to MI250X ***may*** be made available on Frontier
 - Performance lags vendor provided compilers on both V100 and MI250X cards

OPENACC/OPENMP CONSTRUCT MAPPING TO GPU

HPE Info

NVIDIA	AMD	CCE Fortran OpenACC	CCE Fortran OpenMP	CCE C/C++ OpenMP	Clang C/C++ OpenMP
Threadblock	Work group	acc gang	omp teams	omp teams	omp teams
Warp	Wavefront	acc worker	omp simd	omp parallel omp simd	omp parallel
Thread	Work item	acc vector			

- Current best practice:
 - Use “teams” to express GPU threadblock/work group parallelism
 - Use “parallel for simd” to express GPU thread/work item parallelism
- Future direction:
 - Improve CCE support for “parallel” and “simd” in accelerator regions
 - Upstream Clang is expanding support for “simd” in accelerator regions

Long-term goal: let users express parallelism with any construct they think makes sense, and CCE will map to available hardware parallelism

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<https://www.openmp.org/wp-content/uploads/2022-04-29-ECP-OMP-Telecon-HPE-Compiler.pdf>

OpenMP Offloading Code on Summit (Hands On)

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Tutorial Code

- Repo : <https://github.com/olcf/openmp-offload.git>

- Simple Jacobi iterations with random initial conditions
 - C & Fortran versions of each variant

- Makefiles for the different compilers available
 - Invoked based on the loaded compiler module at compile time
- Example: Compile using GCC

```
[elwasif@login1.summit openmp-offload]$ module load gcc/12.1.0
[elwasif@login1.summit openmp-offload]$ cd C/0-serial/
[elwasif@login1.summit 0-serial]$ make
gcc -Ofast -fopenmp -Wl,-rpath=/sw/summit/gcc/12.1.0-0/lib64 -lm \
-foffload=nvptx-none="-Ofast -lm -latomic -misa=sm_35" jacobi.c -o jacobi.C.gcc.exe
```

- Command line arguments : num_cells max_iterations
 - Except for code in **5-openmp-gpu-implicit/**

Jacobi iterations : Initialization

- Random seed generated and saved
- Regenerate the same problem for validation, or for runs using different configurations

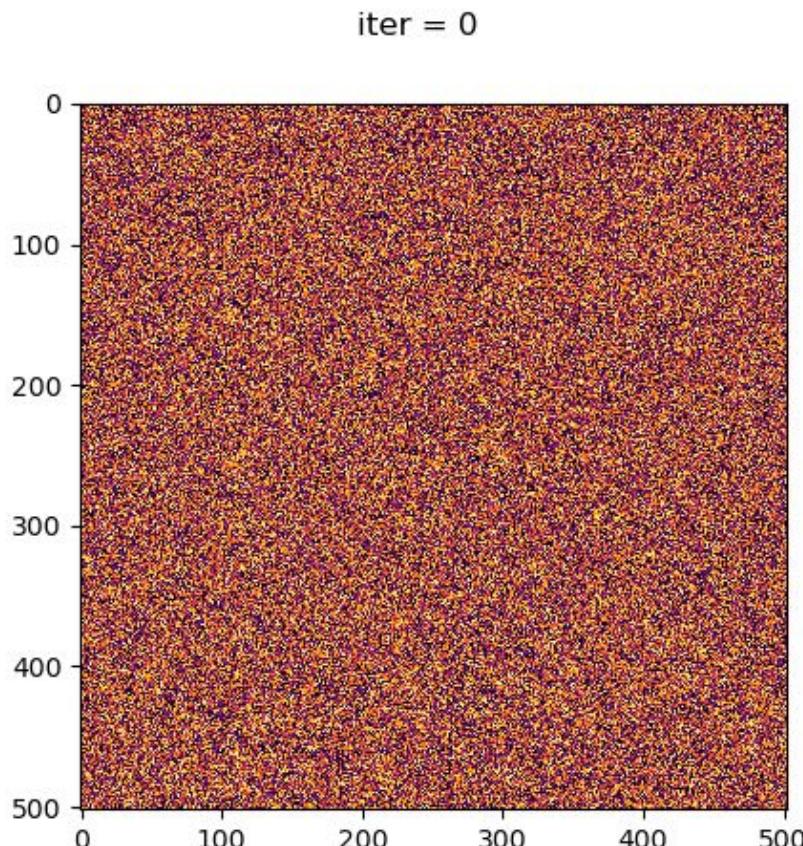
```
void init(double *T) {  
  
    static int first_time = 1;  
    static int seed = 0;  
    if (first_time == 1) {  
        seed = time(0);  
        first_time = 0;  
    }  
    srand(seed);  
  
    for (unsigned i = 0; i <= n_cells + 1; i++) {  
        for (unsigned j = 0; j <= n_cells + 1; j++) {  
            T(i, j) = (double)rand() / (double)RAND_MAX;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Jacobi iterations : Serial version

```
// simulation iterations
while (residual > MAX_RESIDUAL && iteration <= max_iterations) {
    // main computational kernel, average over neighbours in the grid
    for (unsigned i = 1; i <= n_cells; i++)
        for (unsigned j = 1; j <= n_cells; j++)
            T_new(i, j) =
                0.25 * (T(i + 1, j) + T(i - 1, j) + T(i, j + 1) + T(i, j - 1));

    // reset residual
    residual = 0.0;
    // compute the largest change and copy T_new to T
    for (unsigned int i = 1; i <= n_cells; i++) {
        for (unsigned int j = 1; j <= n_cells; j++) {
            residual = MAX(fabs(T_new(i, j) - T(i, j)), residual);
            T(i, j) = T_new(i, j);
        }
    }
    iteration++;
}
printf("Serial Residual = %.9lf\n", residual);
```

Jacobi iterations : 4-point filter



```
// simulation iterations
while (residual > MAX_RESIDUAL && iteration <= max_iterations) {
    // main computational kernel, average over neighbours in the grid
    for (unsigned i = 1; i <= n_cells; i++)
        for (unsigned j = 1; j <= n_cells; j++)
            T_new(i, j) =
                0.25 * (T(i + 1, j) + T(i - 1, j) + T(i, j + 1) + T(i, j - 1));

    // reset residual
    residual = 0.0;
    // compute the largest change and copy T_new to T
    for (unsigned int i = 1; i <= n_cells; i++) {
        for (unsigned int j = 1; j <= n_cells; j++) {
            residual = MAX(fabs(T_new(i, j) - T(i, j)), residual);
            T(i, j) = T_new(i, j);
        }
    }
    iteration++;
}
printf("Serial Residual = %.9lf\n", residual);
```

The C/C++ Code variants

Directory	Description	Comments
0-serial/	Base serial version	
1-openmp-cpu/	OpenMP CPU only	
2-openmp-gpu-teams/	GPU: Teams only	Day 1
3-openmp-gpu-parallel/	GPU: Teams + Threads	Day 1
4-openmp-gpu-data/	GPU: Manage data movement	Day 2
5-openmp-gpu-implicit/	GPU: Implicit data movement	Day 2 – C++
6-openmp-combined/	All variants	
7-loop-combined/	Using loop construct (nvhpc, gcc only)	In development for Frontier - not imminent

Similar Directory Structure for Fortran code

Submitting Jobs On Summit

- Use your own project ID
- Reservations from 1:00 – 3:30
 - `#BSUB -U augomp`
- Sample batch script for 8 CPU threads
 - The **-c** and **-bind packed:<x>** argument needs to be (at least) the requested number of threads.

```
#!/bin/bash
# Begin LSF Directives
#BSUB -P PROJECT_ID
#BSUB -W 10:00
#BSUB -nnodes 1
#BSUB -U augomp
#BSUB -alloc_flags gpumps
#BSUB -J OMPrutorial
#BSUB -o OMPrutorial.%J
#BSUB -e OMPrutorial.%J

export OMP_NUM_THREADS=8
cd /PATH/TO/TUTORIAL/openmp-offload/C/1-openmp-cpu
date
jsrun -n1 -c $OMP_NUM_THREADS -g1 -bind packed:$OMP_NUM_THREADS
<EXECUTABLE>
```

See :

https://docs.olcf.ornl.gov/systems/summit_user_guide.html#single-task-multiple-gpus-multiple-threads-per-rs

Experiments

- Compile and run the (GPU) code for the different compilers
 - Performance difference across compilers ??
 - Profile using nsight : https://docs.olcf.ornl.gov/systems/summit_user_guide.html#optimizing-and-profiling
- When is it profitable to offload to the GPU ?
 - Does it depend on the compiler ?
- Summit GPU's have 16 GB: What's the biggest problem you can solve?
 - Does the maximum problem size depend on the compiler?
- What's the impact of changing `num_teams` and `thread_limit` on performance
 - Can you figure out the default values used by the different compilers?